DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 476 477 RC 024 071

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TITLE	The Emergence and Evolution of Outdoor Adventure Programs, 1863-2000: A History of Student Initiated Outing Programs.
PUB DATE	2001-11-00
NOTE	15p.; In: Daring To Be Different! Proceedings of the Annual International Conference on Outdoor Recreation and Education (ICORE)(15th, Pocatello, ID, November 6-11, 2001); see RC 024 067.
AVAILABLE FROM	For full text of entire proceedings: http://www.aore.org/ICOREProceedings2001.pdf.
PUB TYPE	Historical Materials (060) -- Reports - Descriptive (141) -- Speeches/Meeting Papers (150)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Camping; *Clubs; *College Students; Educational History; Extracurricular Activities; *Group Activities; Higher Education; *Outdoor Activities; Participative Decision Making; Sailing; Social Organizations; *Student Organizations; Wilderness
IDENTIFIERS	Environmental Awareness; Outdoor Recreation; Student Initiated Activities

ABSTRACT

Since the late 1800s, factors that stimulated growth of outing clubs at colleges and universities included the desire to get outdoors and explore and the clubs' ability to provide outdoor training, access, and equipment. Outing clubs were initially formed by students. The outing clubs at Williams College, Dartmouth, and Allegheny College were all started in the early 1900s and continue to provide outdoor and service learning today. The Intercollegiate Outing Club Association (IOCA), formed in 1932, promotes fellowship among the various clubs, organizes some group trips, and exchanges information. Most outdoor clubs and participants gravitated to the least bureaucratic and most democratic processes of organization. The most-used trip model was the "common adventure," followed by the cooperative wilderness adventure with facilitator or leader. The least-used trip model was the guided or packaged trip, which had little democratic decision making as the trip was pre-planned and pre-organized and featured strong leadership. Typical activities and equipment are described. IOCA and outing clubs declined during the 1960s. The "do your own thing" ethic clashed with the clubs' aims of fostering group activities and togetherness. Increased student ownership of cars reduced reliance on clubs for transportation. As colleges became coed, the clubs' mixed-sex activities became less of an attraction. Lastly, people who might otherwise be leaders of outing clubs were busy leading political protests. (Contains 19 references) (TD)

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

The Emergence and Evolution of Outdoor Adventure Programs, 1863–2000: A History of Student Initiated Outing Programs

(Part One of a Two Part Series)

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Abstract

The intent of this manuscript is to provide a history of the emergence and evolution of extracurricular outdoor adventure programs, especially at colleges and universities. The focus of this paper is on the earliest college and university outdoor adventure programs, which were student initiated outing programs commonly known as 'Outing Clubs'.

This manuscript provides a history of how outdoor adventure programs began, especially at colleges and universities. What stimulated their coming into being? What types of administrative organizational models have been used? What trip models (type of leadership and organization on excursions) have evolved? Discovering and learning of the interesting histories and incredible impact of the outing programs known as Outing Clubs, existing from 1860's to the present, this study of the past may challenge and change some common myths about the beginnings of outdoor adventure programming at colleges, about outing clubs, and about department sponsored extracurricular outing programs.

Emergence of Outdoor Adventure Programs

Outdoor adventure programs emerged as a result of outdoor adventure recreation events; student outing clubs, institutions, and organizations; and outdoor adventure participants, educators, and leaders. Outdoor adventure recreation has evolved from wilderness exploration—climbing mountains and cliffs, running rivers, and crossing bodies of water—to more "extreme" sports—windsurfing, snowboarding and hang-gliding. Technological developments such as nylon, plastics, aluminum, titanium, and bottled oxygen have contributed to the evolution of outdoor adventure activities and have given birth to new forms of outdoor adventure. Outdoor adventure participants have always been passionate about the benefits of their wilderness and recreation experiences. During the last hundred years, outdoor adventure participation has increased proportionate to increases in leisure time, disposable income, accessibility to transportation, and environmental consciousness (Jensen, 1977, chap. 3). Miles and Priest (1999) wrote that "practitioners of adventure education are often rugged individuals, risktakers and adventurers who are iconoclasts and have little tolerance for bureaucracy and organization" (Miles & Priest,

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1999, p. 43). These individualists developed organizational (Student Outing Clubs and department sponsored, funded, or directed extracurricular outdoor adventure programs) and trip models to promote and stimulate outdoor adventure programs that initially appear unique to their organization and personalities. These seemingly 'different and unique' organizational models and trip models actually have many similar characteristics and purposes and appear to be variations of a theme. These variations are separate and distinct, and some leaders and administrators become very passionate about the superiority of their organization and trip model variation over other organizational and trip models.

Outdoor adventure programming continues to spread and develop all over the world. We will focus upon its evolution in the United States. What emerges is a picture of programmatic development evolving concurrent with increases of leisure time, disposable income, transportation, environmental consciousness and social values. A charismatic leader, or one or two models, sometimes stimulates the emergence of similar models regionally. Outdoor adventure programs may have some variations but all have common values, purposes, and outcomes.

Various historical perspectives teach us more when we explore and try to understand them. Each historical study can create an opinion that gives today's events a new perspective and meaning. Much of the history of the evolution and emergence of outdoor adventure programs 1863–1980 has been lost because of the lack of published histories or research. Appreciation for those people and events of the past that contributed to the present adds value to today's experiences and information for today's decisions. The maturation of a science and profession is reflected by the quantity and quality of its research and writing. We all should challenge each of us to continue to explore the past of outdoor adventure programming and add to this history. As we discover and understand the past, we will enrich and add value to the present, possibly avoid some mistakes of the past, and more effectively collaborate for the present and future developments and evolution of outdoor adventure recreation.

Before and During the 1800s—Outing Clubs (1863)

People have always treasured experiences in the outdoors, and have often reserved tracts of land and water for outdoor enjoyment and recreation. The Asiatics, Persians, Greeks, and Romans established formal gardens and outdoor sporting activities; the nobility during the middle ages held private hunting preserves and forests; and the reformers of the Renaissance developed gardens and outdoor sport activities. Throughout the ages, people have received pleasure and have sought a renewment of life through outdoor activity in nature and wilderness.

As early at the 1700s, "the conservation movement, which has had a significant impact on resource-oriented [outdoor adventure] recreation, was promoted by the romantic and artistic efforts of poets, writers, artists, photographers, explorers, and mountain climbers" (Jensen, 1977, p. 49) Some of these early conservationalists included: George Catlin, William Cullin Bryant, James Fenimore Cooper, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, John Muir, and Aldo Leopold. For example John Muir wrote, "Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in where nature may heal and cheer and give strength to body and soul alike" (Jensen, 1977, p. 19).

Governments of the United States, in greater and lesser degrees, have valued wilderness and outdoor adventure. In 1626, the colony of Plymouth "passed an ordinance that prohibited timber cutting on colony land." Between 1710 and 1872, laws were passed to protect timber, establish

hunting seasons to protect game, and preserve trees and green spaces in metropolitan areas. In 1872 "Yellowstone National Park was reserved as a 'pleasuring ground,' and this marked the beginning of the national park system in the United States (and the world)." President Theodore Roosevelt's "conservation philosophy was expressed in his book *The Wilderness Hunter,* and he along with Gifford Pinchot gave significant national leadership during the late 1800s" (Jensen, 1977, p. 49). Wildlife and land management in the form of state game commissions, the national forest reserves (1891 Yellowstone Timberland Reserve) that evolved into the U.S. Forest Service, and many other laws and agencies designed to preserve and protect wilderness were established during the late 1800s and the early 1900s. During the nineteenth century, the use of "adventure and outdoors" as educational tools evolved into organized wilderness camps, summer camps, Boy Scouts, Girls Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and wilderness public school camps and experiences.

Professors and students at colleges and universities resonated with the conservation, outdoor recreation, and preservation movements of the late 1800s and the early 1900s. Student associations, organizations, clubs, and student unions provided social, educational, and recreational opportunities for the students and campus communities. These organizations offered occasional wilderness outings and activities, but these campus evolvements in conservation, outdoor recreation activities, and outdoor education opportunities as part of a larger program did not allow the focus that some desired. As a result of this desire to focus on outdoor adventure, recreation, and ecology, clubs were formed specifically for outdoor recreation, conservation, and ecology.

Key Factors in the Rise of Outing Clubs

Some of the key factors that stimulated growth of Outing Clubs included: the desire to get outdoors, to explore, to enjoy climbing, skiing, canoeing; the desire to enjoy the out of doors with friends and comrades; and the clubs ability to provide training, access, and equipment that a person new to the area or sport did not have. Formation of a club facilitated friendships among those enjoying outdoor activities and stimulated and facilitated the planning and participation of trips. Anne Raphael, a member of the outing club at Mount Holyoke College from 1958–62, remembers,

> the outing clubs were made up of members like me, who had been enjoying the outdoors for a long time by the time we went to college; and ones like my husband, whose Bronx neighborhood had no trees, but who had loved the Boy Scout experience. There were also members who had absolutely NO knowledge or experience in the outdoors, but who wanted some way to get away from their colleges to meet other people, especially ones of the opposite sex. The Outing Clubs tried to accommodate all these types. (A. Raphael, personal communication, March 17, 2001)

Another factor was the desire to enjoy co-education outdoor trips and camaraderie. Most colleges in the early 1900's were not co-educational. Outing clubs were initially formed by

Early1800s	1863 & 1864	1872 & 1873	1876	1892 & 1898
First organized wilderness camps Wilderness recreation & education as part of organized education programs	**Alpine Club (1863)** Williams College,MA Congress establishes Yosemite Valley as a State Park; (1864) later becomes Yosemite National Park	**White Mountain Club (1873)** Yellowstone National Park is the first national park(1872)	**Appalachian Mountain Club (1876)**	**Sierra Club (California, 1892)** **Mazamas Mountain Club (Oregon, 1898)**

students at men's and women's colleges who enjoyed the outdoors. Men's outing clubs formed at men's colleges, and women's outing clubs formed at women's colleges. Intercollegiate outings facilitated men's and women's outing clubs to be able to have co-ed activities and trips. Outdoor activities, songfests, and square dancing became much more enjoyable when both men and women were involved! Anne remembers that "in those years most of us were also interested in folk singing and folk dancing and square dancing and just getting to meet the opposite sex. IOCA (the Intercolligiate Outing Club Association and it's associated clubs) provided a reasonably safe structured environment for us to get away from a lot of single-sex schools" (A. Raphael, personal communication, March 15, 2001).

In most of these colleges there was a real desire to visit another club whose members were of the opposite sex, even if it meant driving or traveling many miles. Thus Yale men would plan activities with Vassar or Mt. Holyoke, U of VA and Mary Washington College would get together for a trip. One rule of these outing was "no 'pairing off' to the detriment of the group." Chaperones added propriety and kept things from getting "wild" (IOCALUM News, 1982). According to Anne, Mt. Holyoke

> counted on the RPI (Renssellaer Polytechnic Institute) outing club to run two major trips each year for canoe camping at Lake George. (Those trips are still held each fall and spring, but are much smaller than in the 50's and 60's.) We looked to MIT outing club and Harvard mountaineering club for training in rock climbing in the Quincy quarries and at the Shawangunks, and for winter mountaineering trips in Maine and in the high peaks region in upstate New York. Some of those students and grad students ran the winter mountaineering school at Adirondak Loj near Lake Placid for the ADK club each Christmas. Dartmouth also had a continuing program of winter sports; both snow shoeing and cross country skiing. (A. Raphael, personal communication, March 15, 2001)

The Williams Outing Club (1915)

The *Alpine Club* (1863) at Williams College, MA founded by professor Albert Hopkins, stated its purpose as, "To explore the interesting places in the vicinity; to become better acquainted . . . with the natural history of the localities, and to improve the pedestrian powers of the members" (quoted in Morgan, 1999, p. 9). The Alpine Club produced newsletters, wrote trip journals, developed and built trails and summit observation towers, and named local natural features. Later at Williams College, a small group of undergraduates of the Trails and Byways committee founded the current *Williams Outing Club* (1915). The Williams Outing Club's aims, according to the club's constitution, include"

> . . . To stimulate participation and appreciation for outdoor activities . . . To further the ideal of college education, develop personal initiative and leadership, promote skills in

1904–1908	1909–1910	1914	1915–1916	1917–1918
Williams Trails and Byways Club (1904)	**Dartmouth Outing Club (1909)**		**Williams Outing Club (1915)**	
National Audubon Society (1905)	Boy Scouts of America (1910) and Camp Fire Girls (1910)	WW I begins in Europe	National Park Service (1916)	United States enters WW I (1917)
American Nature Study Society (1908)				Armistice ends WW I (1918)

outdoor recreation, educate itself and the college community about environmental conservation, seek new opportunities for outreach, and encourage the meeting of people with common interests. (quoted in Morgan, 1999, p. 9)

"In its early years, the Outing Club devoted itself primarily to winter sports. . . . For a time, the club itself fielded a highly successful winter sports team, capturing the 1925 Intercollegiate Winter Sports Championship for the United States and Canada. In 1923, the Outing Club took charge of the college's annual Winter Carnival, an event that the [WOC] continues to chair today" (Giller, 1993). In 1927 substantial effort was begun to clear, mark, establish, and document trails, and in 1934 the club's first cabin was constructed. By 1949 the WOC membership had expanded to encompass almost one-quarter of the student population and welcomed the rest of the student population on many of the events and outings. In 2001, the Williams Outing Club provides new student orientation trips, equipment rentals and resources, and a climbing wall; facilitates and organizes activities and trips, maintains WOC wilderness cabins and trails, offers numerous classes for Physical Education credit (since 1979); and produces an excellent hiking and trail guide of the region (Giller, 1993).

The Dartmouth Outing Club (1909)

The *Dartmouth Outing Club* (1909) was established to, "Further, through good fellowship in the out-of-doors the educational objectives of Dartmouth College by stimulating an appreciation of nature, and knowledge of the fundamental crafts of outdoor living, the creative use of leisure time, and, above all, the development of such personal traits as initiative, integrity, self reliance, and leadership" (DOC Constitution). Within two months of its founding, the DOC had registered over sixty members and was having regular afternoon and weekend snowshoe, and ski outings. A Winter Carnival was held with over three hundred spectators watching participants of winter sports events including: tug-o-war on skis, ski jumping, and snowshoe races. This Winter Carnival proved so successful that it was soon scheduled between semester breaks, lasting two to four days, was attended by the City of Hanover community in general and the Dartmouth College community in specific and culminated with a co-ed Outing Club Dance.

John Edgar Johnson—Dartmouth alumni, Episcopalian Minister, and a widower without children or near relatives—gave his ten-acre farm to the DOC in 1913 to be used as an outing and health resort (Hooke, 1987, p. 11). This was the beginning of many financial gifts from Johnny Johnson

1919–1929	1930–1934	1935–1939	1940–1954	1955–1962
Penn State Outing Club established (1920) White House Conference on Outdoor Recreation (1924) Stock Market Crash (1929)	**Allegheny Outing Club (1930)** **Wisconsin Hoofers (1932)** ***Intercollegiate Outing Club formed (1932)*** A. Youth Hostels (1932) Civilian Conservation Corps (1933) builds trails	**Adams State College, CO Outdoor Program (1935)** Wilderness Society (1935) New York U. offers courses in recreation (1936) WWII begins (1939)	**IOWA Mountaineers Club (1941)** United States enters WWII and Outward Bound begins in Wales by Kurt Hahn (1941) WWII ends (1945) Conservation Education and Outdoor Education Associations begin (1953)	**U of Florida (1955) and Oneonta Outing Club SUNY(1955)** Multiple Use Act Passed (1960) Colorado Outward Bound (1962)

that provided funds for the construction of several cabins along trails (three cabins established by 1913) and operational funds for the DOC. After participating with the DOC events, other colleges began forming their own outing clubs. DOC assisted in the 1914–15 formation of outing clubs at the University of Vermont, Colgate, Yale, and Tufts. By 1920, DOC had become the Dartmouth College's largest single organization. The club facilitated trail building, cabin building, the largest social event of the year (the Winter Carnival), the canoe and boat house, and projects propagating fish and game.

In 1928 approximately 80 percent of the Dartmouth faculty, staff, and students were members and used the DOC's 14 cabins, 150 miles of trail, 3 large 'houses," ski-jump hill, pond, and participated in the afternoon, weekend, recreational, and intercollegiate events organized, sponsored, and promoted by the Dartmouth Outing Club. Today the Dartmouth Outing Club continues to provide outdoor recreation opportunities and leadership skills to students at Dartmouth and other colleges.

The Allegheny Outing Club (1928)

The *Allegheny Outing Club* (1928) evolved from the Tingley Biology Club (1913) and the informal, women only Hiking Club. The Tingley Biology Club, organized to combine educational experiences in the field with social fun, had been sponsoring numerous outings, hikes, and picnics. Miss Cora LeRoy, Physical Director at Allegheny and a founding member of the Syracuse Outing Club, helped in the organization of the Allegheny College Outing Club (AOC) in 1928. AOC, initially as a club only for women, evolved in 1935 to become co-ed and served a two fold purpose from 1935–1960: "to provide a program of organized outdoor activities for students; but also . . . to provide a cadre of volunteers to oversee and maintain Bousson [Woods]" (D. Skinner, personal communication, December 20, 2000).

Bousson Woods, seven miles east of the college, was 238 acres with virgin timber, beaver dam and pond, and a small lake (D. Skinner, personal communication, December 20, 2000). Allegheny Outing Club sponsored many outings and activities each year in and around Bousoon Woods, including trail building and activities at two cabins. "In the years after World War II, the

club was active and large as returning veterans enjoyed going to Bousson" (J. E. Helmreich, personal communication, April 26, 2001). In 2001 the Allegheny Outing Club sponsors hiking, camping, winter camping, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, canoeing, caving and other trips as well as a equipment rental operation.

The Intercollegiate Outing Club (1932)

The first *Outing Club Conference* was held in 1928. Twelve northeastern colleges sent delegates who met at Dartmouth to discuss outing club organization, membership, equipment, winter sports

1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
N.Alberta Institute Tech Outdoor Pursuits (1963)	**Bowdoin College Outing Center– ME (1964)** The Wilderness Act passed	**N. Dakota State U. Outing Center** NOLS founded US very involved in Vietnam War	**Portland State U. Outdoor Program** Endangered Species Act passed	**U of Oregon Outdoor Program,** **Outdoor Recreation Club at Lawrence University, WI**

competitions, and other matters of mutual interest. The conference would help pave to way for the creation of Intercollegiate Outing Club Association, which would be founded almost four years later.

In subsequent years various exchange trips, and attendance at each other's outings and meetings lead to the formation of the *Intercollegiate Outing Club Association* (IOCA) in 1932. Fourteen college outing clubs formed the association. Ellis (Elly) B. Jump (Dartmouth, 1932) was a rare individual with social and outdoor recreation interests at heart. Elly was prominent in the best organized outing club, the Dartmouth Outing Club. At this time, the DOC had more than enough equipment and programs of its own to satisfy the interest of its members. Elly thought that many other individuals in the region would like to participate in similar activities. Although the DOC opposed the idea of a conference of existing outing clubs, the idea prevailed.

More than exchanging ideas, the delegates at the 1932 conference planned joint activities with various outing clubs for throughout the year, and most of all, planned a "College Week." This idea of setting aside a place and a time each fall before the opening of colleges for a week or so of mountain climbing, camping, canoeing, campfire songfesting, and evening square dancing was met with enthusiasm. College Week, as was the keynote of most IOCA activities, was very informal—just name the approximate time and place and let individuals and groups use the location as a base of activities (Peterson, 1955).

IOCA grew to include 30 college outing clubs in 1935, 35 clubs in 1938, 70 clubs in 1949, 88 clubs in 1955, 103 clubs in 1957, and 107 clubs in 1967. IOCA has had membership at various times of 212 different outing clubs during its sixty-eight plus year history. IOCA promotes fellowship among members of the various clubs, organizes a few group trips, and exchanges information. Since 1932, IOCA has grown and changed, but those purposes still hold true.

Organization and Rules

"Through the years, the unique un- (not dis-) organization of IOCA has acquired traditions (not rules . . . IOCA has no rules, nor any constitution)." These traditions included: no firearms, no pairing off to the detriment of the group, and no alcohol or drugs—most experienced outdoorsmen and women agree that the out-of-doors is not a safe place to be drunk or stoned. IOCA trips are where you get together to have fun with others, not just other. Traditions of songfesting, square dancing, and outdoor adventures are also quite famous (Levine, 1972, p. 1–2). Anne Raphael remembers that

> The rules were pretty clear—no drinking, no drugs, no obvious pairing off in couples, and no display of wealthy clothing or other status symbols. We were basically a bunch of egalitarian nerds who had rejected the fraternity/sorority lifestyle and opted for outdoor recreation instead.

1968	1969	1970	1971
Poly Escapes at Cal Poly SLO-CA, Outdoor Program at Boulder, CO Challenge Prog. At Rhode Island College National Trails Act Passed Endangered Species Act passed	**U of the South-TN, U of Victoria-BC Canada, Western Washington U., Westfield State College-MA all start outing programs**	**U California Santa Cruz, U California Santa Barbara, Clemson U.-SC, Georgia Tech, Idaho State U, U North Carolina Charlotte, Washington State U, West Virginia U-Morgan Town,** Environmental Education Act passed	**U Cal Davis, U Montana-Missoula, U Nebraska-Lincoln, Oregon State, San Diego Aquatics Center**

> There was certainly some reverse snobbery—most of those schools had a lot of students from very wealthy families, but faded jeans with holes in the knees were a standard uniform. (A. Raphael, personal communication, March 15, 2001)

> The central organ of the IOCA is its executive secretary. . . . to provide intercommunication between individual clubs, to publish a tentative calendar and to reflect and rehash IOCA activity" (Puchtler, 1959, p. 2–3). The Executive Secretary has no decision-making duties. "Informality and lack of organization was the official policy, and the executive secretary served only to keep the outing clubs in touch with each other enough that the clubs could arrange joint trips or IOCA trips, and help each other with various operational problems. (Hawley, 1962, p. 3)

Chaperones

"There is an old adage which says that a good chaperone should see nothing, hear nothing and say nothing. From the point of view of the chaperone, the ideal situation would be where officially there would be nothing to see, nothing to hear and nothing to do." So why have chaperones? First, if there were an accident, "the report of an adult at the scene would do much to minimize the criticism that might otherwise come from the deans of the schools involved." Second, if some indifferent individual should bring alcohol, or behave thoughtlessly or crassly, "an adult may be able to deal with this situation in a way that would avoid criticism" (Winkler, 1961, p. 12–13).

Transportation

Transportation for outings between the 1920s and the 1970s ranged from train, bus, bike, thumb, or foot. "In 1925 very few students had automobiles. In fact, if a student was getting scholarship aid he was forbidden to have an automobile in Hanover. The streets were not plowed in the winter. Horses with sleds or sleighs made a track down the road and that was that. Skiing started at the back door of the dormitory and went down the road, across the fields, over the fences, across the brooks, up and down hill until returning home" (Hank Lamb, quoted in Hooke, 1987, p. 392). As a result of much access to local transportation, many of the trips were to local wilderness areas that could be reached by snowshoe, ski, foot, or canoe. In 1928 charter buses were beginning to be used by outing participants to travel to the hiking, climbing, skiing, camping, canoeing sites, as well as personal cars being used by the lucky few (Hooke, 1987, p. 392). When Anne Raphael was attending Mt. Holyoke College,

> students were not allowed to own cars until the second semester of senior year, when the administration acknowledged that students needed transportation to get to job interviews. The outing club owned a large station wagon with a roof rack for carrying canoes. That wagon got us all over New England for various trips. Also, we counted on students from other colleges to let us share rides to outing club trips. We shared gas costs, and occasionally helped to push some of those very old cars out of snowbanks and ditches. (A. Raphael, personal communication, March 15, 2001)

1972	1973	1974	1975
U Cal San Francisco, Illinois St., Iowa St., U of Nebraska, Southern Oregon U., U of Wis-Stevens Point	**Appalachian State-NC, U of Penn-Edinboro, U. Hawaii, U. Idaho,**	**Bemidji State-MN, Central Washington-Ellensburg, Duke U-NC, Georgia State-Atlanta, U of Maine, Montreat College-NC Pacific Lutheran U-Tacoma WA, San Diego State U-CA, Southwest Texas State U-San Marcos TX** AEE founded	**13 Outdoor Programs started-** AK, CA, IA, NC, CO, MT, IL, WI, NJ, IL, TX, MD, UT

During World War Two, gasoline rationing significantly reduced the ability for more distant trips by outing programs. The trains were very popular because of the ability to have social activities occurring while traveling to and from a recreation site, the trains traveled most everywhere, and were relatively reasonable in cost for an individual or a group. Some outing clubs would operate station wagons, hearses, or buses to provide transportation from the trains or college to the outing sites.

Equipment

Equipment for camping and such was what the woodsman and wilderness traveler would use and get at the local stores. By 1946–47 a vast amount of army surplus boots, packs, sleeping bags, jackets, gloves and many other army surplus items were widely used by Dartmouth Outing Club participants (Hooke, 1987, p. 406–7). Anne Raphael recalls that outing clubs had little money and "scrounged equipment and bought stuff at Army–Navy surplus stores, and they drove en masse in converted hearses and busses and station wagons to hikes and rock climbing areas and caves in the Northeast and some close parts of the south" (A. Raphael, personal communication, March 17, 2001).

Activities

Activities were bring-your-own-food-and-equipment for (in order of preference) mountain climbing, swimming, canoeing, skiing and sailing (Malcolm, 1959, p. 1). Songfests (singing around the campfire) and square dancing almost always occurred in the evening. Songbooks, musical instruments, and persons to 'call' the square dance were almost always present. During 1949–53, the Syracuse Outing Club averaged ten activities per week! They included ice-skating, swimming, hiking, bike hiking, horseback riding, trail building, cabin building, folk singing, over-night hiking, camping, canoeing, mountaineering trips, square-dancing, orienteering, rock climbing, archery, caving, and more (Glassner, 1996, p. 6).

During the 1950s, various schools initiated training sessions for caving, mountain climbing, and rock-climbing to increase safety and pleasure of the club member and non-club member outing participants. Many times a mountaineering or caving club (such as the Harvard Mountaineering Club) whose members were focused on one outdoor sport, and who had developed considerable training, would provide training for the outing club members.

> The first IOCA rock climbing school was held in the Schawangunks on the weekend of November 19th [1957]. Climbers from Alfred, Cornell, Mt. Holyoke, MIOCA, MIT, Princeton, Syracuse, and Yale attended the weekend.

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
6 Outdoor Programs started-SD, NY, CA, MN, TX, WA,	10 Outdoor Programs started– **CA, CO, NY, IN, IO, KA, OR, WV, UT, WA** WEA started	10 Outdoor Programs started– **AB-Canada, CO, IA, WI, OH, MT, OK, ID, WI**	5 Outdoor Programs started– **AK, CA, MI, VA, NC**	5 Outdoor Programs started– **CO, CA, CA, FL TX,**

> MIT, who has leaders to maintain its own training program, made a great contribution of leadership by taking folks on climbs and sharing their leaders. This is an example of a club's helping IOCA with little to gain for itself, except inner satisfaction (Bond, 1957, p. 5).

Building and maintaining trails and cabins was another popular activity of the outing clubs. The Allegheny College cabin, located seven miles east of Meadville, Pennsylvania, could sleep thirty-five to forty people. This cabin featured a wood cook-stove, a large indoor fireplace, and a large outdoor fireplace (D.Skinner, personal communication, December 2, 2000). Cornell University's "Caroline Cabin" slept ten to fifteen people and had wood stoves, a water pump, but no electricity (Lookin', 1962, p. 15). The Williams Outing Club built their first cabin, the Harris Memorial Cabin, in 1934 (Giller, 1993).

The following statements describe some values and feelings of outing club organizations and participants:

> The Intercollegiate Outing Club Association is a group of college outing clubs organized to promote interclub activity. Out of this combination has grown a feeling for a set of basic concepts of outing club spirit. Experience has shown that we have the best time by conducting ourselves according to certain principles: faith in our own

ingenuity, belief in-group spirit, and a sense of genuine comradeship. We have learned to be self-sufficient outdoors, and to enjoy ourselves without the artificiality of alcohol. Recognizing the ill effects of pairing off, Intercollegiate Outing Club Association activities are specifically designed to further the ideal of group participation and personal contribution. Our most valuable asset is the feeling of sincere friendship that binds members and welcomes newcomers.

Outing club teaches us the skills and techniques important to any outdoorsman . . . it gives us an attitude of unselfish love for the hills and streams and for our fellow man who we share them with. . . .

We derive no more from outing club than we put into it. There is no more thrilling experience than doing together. . . . The warm closeness of nature; the moving presentness of tree, sky and lake possessing infinite direction and beauty, these are all shared through companionship and teamwork. (Bond, 1959, p. 16)

IOCA had a marked effect on my life. . . . I hope those kindred souls who enjoy the out of doors, and song fests, good music, square dancing, and hiking in the mud and rain, and the ingenuity of coping with the unexpected that makes for the fun and friendships of IOCA. . . . I don't want to see the organization develop any more than just to provide the necessary framework for helping various colleges, promoting trips, etc. (Gilbert, 1998, p. 10)

The first IOCA Conference and all the many that have followed have had a profound effect on the colleges in the Northeast. A large number of new outing clubs have been started, old ones revitalized, and more and more people enabled to enjoy all the outing clubs and the IOCA stand for. Last, but certainly not least, have come the lasting friendships formed. (Bailey, 1950)

1981	1882	1983	1984
5 Outdoor Programs started–**CA, IL, TN, MN, WI**	5 Outdoor Programs started–**AK, UT, LO, MN, MI**	**9 Outdoor Programs started**– MA, CO, MT, NV, NC, IN, CT, WI	**9 Outdoor Programs Started**–AL, AL, NC, GE, NY, FL, TX, UT, UT

Organization and Trip Models

Clubs were usually organized by students, who created a club charter outlining the values, purposes, and organization of the club. This charter was often sanctioned by the college, and a club advisor and/or chaperones were recruited by the members to assist the club. Funding, equipment, activities, and instruction came from club dues, shared trip costs, and donations from club members and activity participants. In most clubs, the members democratically decided upon certain events and activities, and the club officers facilitated, assisted, organized, communicated, and helped implement the decisions of the club members.

The trip models used by the clubs were diverse and incorporated all of the trip models in use today. Attempting to define trip models with definitions used in clubs is not possible because the clubs did not define or make an issue of the trip organization. The definition of trip models and outdoor program organizational models did not begin to occur until the 1970s, and debate continues today by some regarding the definition of terms and the superiority and inferiority of various trip models.

Common Adventure

The most used trip model was that of a group of club members and/or non-members democratically organizing and going on a trip. Costs were shared, group decisions were made, trip members accepted stewardship of duties to accomplish the group and trip goals. There was no chaperone, college employee, or club officer on the trip with or without an implied or specific duty or training to ensure that club college, safety, or legal guidelines or laws were complied with. Trip participants shared equal responsibility in common with one another, no one person had a greater duty or responsibility. This trip type would later be named a *Common Adventure* trip model.

Cooperative Wilderness Adventure with Facilitator

The second most used trip, one I call a *Cooperative Wilderness Adventure with Facilitator* trip model, would be similar to common adventure, but with one difference. As a trip *participant*, not as a trip '*leader*', a chaperone, college employee, or possibly a club officer would participate on the trip with or without an implied or specific duty or training to ensure club, college, safety, or legal guidelines or laws were complied with or utilized. The facilitator's presence and implied, non-implied, or specific duty gave them a responsibility not shared by the other trip participants. The facilitator might have a portion or all of their trips costs paid through shared trip costs shared by the other participants. A group of club members and/or nonmembers democratically organized and went on a trip. Costs were shared, group decisions were made, and trip members accepted stewardship of duties to accomplish the group and trip goals.

Cooperative Wilderness Adventure with Leader

The third most used trip, *Cooperative Wilderness Adventure with Leader* trip model utilized democratic decision making by the trip participants, a sharing of costs, a facilitator with implied or specific duties, and a person or persons with superior training and experience giving strong leadership, direction, training and guidance to accomplish the goals of the trip. The leader might have a portion or all of their trips costs paid through shared trip costs shared by the other participants. A group of club members and/or nonmembers democratically organized and went on a trip. Costs were shared, group decisions were made, and trip members accepted stewardship of duties to accomplish the group and trip goals.

Guided/Packaged Trip

Guided or Packaged trips, the least used trip by clubs, had little democratic decision making by the trip participants as the trip was pre-planned and pre-organized. Costs were shared by the participants and possibly subsidized with club dues. A chaperone, college employee, or club officer might have a portion or all of their trips costs paid through trip costs shared by the other participants. Strong leadership from club members, and/or college employees or paid guides would facilitate instructional and/or group trip goals.

Most outdoor clubs and trip participants gravitated to the least bureaucratic, and most democratic group and individual processes for organization, event, and trip operation. A few clubs, like the Dartmouth Outing Club, acquired substantial funds, property, and event sponsorship. Greater bureaucracy in oversight and club organization existed and was prudent in clubs with substantial

funds, property, and event sponsorship to protect and ensure the continued success of those events, funds, and property. Many outdoor clubs, especially small ones or at small schools, struggled to develop traditions and individuals that enabled the outdoor club to continue. Because of the transient nature of students and club officers and the changing interests of a college or society in general, clubs were able to perpetuate themselves if the outdoor club had developed through its members a tradition of service, frequent trips, and a shared passion for outdoor adventure and conservation.

Key Factors in the Decline of Outing Clubs

The societal changes of the 1960s brought a decline to IOCA and Outing Clubs. Perhaps the first factor in the decline of outing clubs was the rise of the "do your own thing" ethic which directly clashed with IOCA and outing clubs aim of fostering group activities and togetherness. More people began camping, but many of them looked with suspicion on anything "organized." A second factor was the increased ownership of automobiles by students. Outing clubs had facilitated transportation, but with many more students owning cars, the organization of transportation service was not as important (D. Skinner, personal communication, December 20, 2000). The third factor was the sexual revolution in the colleges. As colleges integrated gender, the need to visit another club whose members were of the opposite sex lessened. Lastly, some of the people who might usually be serving in the leadership of outing clubs were busy leading political Vietnam protest groups.

Conclusion

Outdoor adventure and outdoor recreation, outdoor adventure skills, personal and social development, conservation and protection of the wilderness, and memories and friendships have been hallmarks and legacies of outing clubs for over 150 years. Student-created outing clubs were likely sanctioned at three hundred to five hundred various colleges and universities in the United States. The influences of wilderness appreciation, participation in outdoor recreation, and conservation of natural resources and our environment by those tens to hundreds, sometimes even thousands, of participants at outdoor programs in clubs is staggering! The Dartmouth Outing Club (1911), Williams Outing Club (1915), Allegheny Outing Club (1928), The Wisconsin Hoofers (1931, U. of Wisconsin–Madison) and other outing clubs continue to adapt to the students interests and thrive, providing outdoor and service learning to students and participants today. Today and in the future, a diversity of outing experiences are being provided by a wide variety of outing clubs at many colleges and universities across the United States.

(Part Two will review the period of time from the 1960's to the present, with a focus on the outing programs sponsored by institutions, usually with paid facilitators, managers, directors. Part Two will be presented at a future ICORE.)

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